# THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

PHOM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1861. The spentaneous and universal rousing of a whele people, lifting up with one heart, and speaking with one voice, has something in it of the tree sublime, and impresses with the awe which sarrounds and subdues in the presence of a gigantie Power, quiet in calmness and wisdom, but terrible in rashness and wrath. Continuing, as it may be, it must have its swells and depressionsperbusiastic to-day, and dejected to-morrowcomplete in its whole, and seemingly held by a strong cohesion, but yet only detached and sepa-Sate particles held together by an outward pressure which keeps to a common center. This cannot best, nor in the order of mind or matter can we be, for a long period, perfectly agreed upon even policy which should guide in the deflicult and dangerous passages which have come to us by long-existing causes. It is not worth while to analyze, nor is it a grateful tack to criticize men and actions, when unity, concord, and service are a voluntary and free offering to national peril. So far as what they give can be directed by patriotic and true men, and to the extent at personal discretion is under the control of these to whom confidence is a just due, nothing need be said. Those who lead this array of frmed men should be they who are known and read of the whole people-whose past career and present life is a guaranty of a pure purpose, and a capacity to using large means to accomplish great purposes. Not all who cry Lord, Lord, are of the Christian brotherhood of the elect, nor is each one who shouts Union, Union, to be trusted with the keys of citadels, or to hold the trust of important posts. Should you employ the physician who had poisoned the mother of your children to use stomach pump and emetic to clutch from death, you would be not quite a villain, and but little less than a fool. Nor should we be out of one or the other category if we now place in the hands of men whose only sharacter is bad, and whose only reputation is one that smells to Heaven, the commissions which may lead to infamy, and stain with a deeper disgrace the truce which is to follow the war for government.

In civil life, it has passed to a demonstration that all the qualifications needed are a desire for a place, and the friendly aid of a Senator ser Representative, or perhaps, that failing, an Elector, Member of State, or Chairman of a County Committee. Under a method of administration which takes original jurisdiction from horse-shed and tap-room confidences, larger caucus, and the still more comprehensive convention, a man who has not intelligence enough to mw cord-wood, or honesty sufficient to be brusted to sit on one of Bacon's burglar-proof rafes without somebody to watch him, has full teense given him to plender Indians, as their Agent, under Presidential and Senatorial sanction, while another, a boor among bullocks, is sent with the same endowment to it out tobacco juice and bad grammar at some polished foreign Court. These are mere matters individuality-the courteous standard of the country has nothing to lose abroad—the Indians e used to dishonesty, and it would be silly to make any innovations upon their old experiences of cheating white men. What the agent leaves e trader aborbs, so that the simple costume of be breech-clout is a Providential habit of a people who, if they had full dress, would be stripped by the Great Father or his representa-

With an army it is widely different. Here the safety of the private and the honor of the country at with the irresponsible volition of him who is sothed with command, and he who wears epaubottes with double or triple eagles should have the genius of a warrior and a sufficient sense of

th moral responsibility not to grace a gallows sucht, also, to be some slight regard to capabilities. The clergyman who can preach a most fructifying sermon may be a good captain of estvation, but a very indifferent commander of a column. An excellent uisi prius lawyer would possibly make a sad mistake if he should trade If his green baize for a sword, tent, or chevron. The Member of Congress who has entered into his reward of \$3,000 per annum and mileage, by a judicious use of lager beer in saloops and the border lexicon on the stump, may more diserectly contrive springs and traps to catch a new ination than set a squadron in the field. Let us forget in all these selections pedigrees and genealogies-old alliances and late affinities. I care not whether the individual went to Charleston, or Chicago, or Baltimore-but there I confess my mantle of charity is slightly stained -so that he now stands, purse or musket in hand, by the side of the country. If he is honest, a multitude of sins political may be wiped out. If the faith of good men can be pinned to his skirts, such as grows with private integrity and personal worth, raze from memory all but his new life. But if, instead, he has been the willing tool by which this discord has been wrought; if, standing as a warder on the parapet of Freedom, he has inwited the assault and pointed out the weak places of the intreachments-done the work of treachery and betrayal, until it ceased to promise success to the plotters and sustenance to his unhallowed ambition; let him raise, if he will, ten or one hundred thousand men, but do not crown him with mand, and put the weapon into his hands which may be directed, perhaps, with small care of him who holds, to subdue rebels or subvert the logitimate Government. We have good men enough-we have great men in supply. No grave crisis over lacked for the guiding intelligence. From Bruce of Bannockburn to Havelock in India, and Garibaldi of the land of dead art and living beauty, the God of the Universe crowns his prophets, poets, and kings, not perhaps with jewels and scepters, hat with that higher baptism which creates dymusiles and makes history. Let a cause boly in its objects-waged for the supremacy of ne and human law, bearing the benediction and prayers of those who minister the oracles of the Most High-seek in its chiefs of armies those who will not sully or dim the purity of

its recorded acts. Let the standard of service

be high in intellect, and lofty in the cleanness

of its hands. Let no man feel that in proffering

self for danger of sacrifice that he is to be

se for whom he would have the back

the hand and not its palm, in the

ingraced by contact, in authority at least, with

courtesy of daily meeting. Summon the virtue of your people. There are thousands who have a heart single to all that may be demanded in the sore needs of the land. There will be readiness and alacrity in response to your call; but do not repel them by giving the truncheons of authority to such as they will turn from in disgust. From your crowded ranks take the best. Do not ask the advice of members of Congress, who would advise the appointment of a Colonel because he brought in ten voters just before the pulls closed, liquored, and led them to the ballot-box, and gave him the cerlificate of election; nor the Senator, whose friend is "just the man" to be Brigadier because be made a clever combination which took two candiates out of the field, and gave him the consolidated vote. Let us have men, because they are men, and the men; and for this and this only -just now-as in duty bound, your petitioner will ever pray.

### FROM MARYLAND.

Seizure of More Rebei Arms A Curion Prize of War-A Change of Camps-Gen. Cadwallader's Success A Redoubt at the Annapolis Junction - Congressional Nominntions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 22, 1861. The United States made a descent upon another de ot of rebel arms, yesterday afternoon, out on the York turnpike, with a detachment of 135 soldiers from Camp Cadwallader, and removed them to Fort Me-Henry. They consisted of muskets and several thousand pikes, the latter being in boxes bearing the inscription, " From Denmeads, Balt., Md.," so that Winans and the Denmeads are in the same bad box with regard to the manufacture of piker for killing loyal ritizens of the United States. The seizure was made by the United States Marshal, the soldiers acting as a esse. The Board of Police and their fussy Rebel Marshal tried to intervene and prevent the seizure, but they had to give way at last.

To-day another depot of arms was discovered to the United States authorities, and the probability is that it will be taken possession of before the sun goes down. The loyal citizens are emboldened in giving information of the doings of the Rebels during the reign of terror, and the prospect now is that the city will be speedily cleared of all the munitions of war and arms which were forcibly abstracted from their owners by the city authorities and given to the mob. The 400 arms carried to the homes of the members of the late Maryland Guard, bave not yet been surrendered to the United States, but it is hoped that Gen. Cadwallader will seeto their speedy recovery.

Quite a rare and curious prize of war was made day before yesterday at the Express Office in Washington. It was nothing less than the military trunk of Robert Gilmor, jr., of Baltimore. It was on its way to Richmond, whither its owner has either gone to volunteer in the rebel army, or intended to go, I do not know which. The contents of the trunk consisted of his Maryland Guard uniform and accouterments complete, together with his pistols. We are in a fair way of getting rid of all our fire-esting rebels, though very few of them stop to send their equipments ahead by

Col. Lewis's Philadelphia Regiment left Camp Cadwallader this morning, and removed to Camp Butler, on Federal Hill, which is a much more eligible situation. Col. Moorehead's Philadelphia Regiment, it is believed, will soon remove to Patterson's Park, so that there will be only one left at Camp Cadwallader—the Philadelphia National Guard. I was at the Fort to-day, and, on inquiry, find that the sick list of the troops is very trifling. Maj. Morris has in position all his four-mile mortars, and formidable looking instruments of war they are. The land side of the works is bristling with columbiads.

Gen. Cadwallader is moving forward in the work of

prohibiting Baltimore from any future attack of the rebels, with eminent success. He is firm and decided, and will not let any consideration intervene to swerve him in the least from the stern performance of duty to his country. Of course he is beginning to be unpopular with the rebels, and in a few days more they will clamor just as loudly against him as against Gen. Butler; bet it will not disturb his equanimity. They will

The surveys for a redoubt at the Annapolis Junction I learn, have all been made, and it will speedily be It will occupy a knoll to the right of the Junction, and sweep the two roads for a long distance.

Purchases of supplies are now freely made in Baltibeneficent effects. Had they never rebelled, thei pockets would have been five millions richer at this moment than they now are. The opinion is daily spreading that an unpardonable crime has been committed against the people by the rebels of the 19th of

for Congress in J. Morrison Harris's District. He comes up, in the definition of his position, almost to the true standard, occupied by every patriot in the land in these times. He has his fling, however, at the Republicans, for which he may be pitied, considering his affiliations, but he is infinitely better than Harris. John B. Seidenstricker, a late Breckinridge Democrat, in his answer to the Convention, took the real Union ground, and should have been the nominee, but hatred o Democracy is a chronic disease among the late Know-Nothings, and they are to be excused.

A prominent manufacturer in this city was recently written to from Virginia, to send an expert to that State, for the purpose of making military caps. He at once replied that he was a loyal citizen, and would never be found affording aid and comfort to the enemier of the United States, in any form whatever. So, you on we have some fidelity left in our midst.

The misrepresentations of our local press in regard to the war, its magnifying every incident that makes for the advantage of the rebels, and detracting from everything that goes to sustain the cause of the United States, are the most crying evils under which the community are just now suffering. If there was a paper here that would publish the truth on all sides, public sentiment would soon rectify itself. There is no such opening anywhere, for the publication of a paper tike THE TRIBUNE, as that now afforded in Baltimore.

There is a fortune in this thing for the proper persons. Accounts of public meetings in several of the counties, are coming in. They are of right stamp, and some of them take the Seward ground, that no disruption of the Union shall ever be permitted.

Arman by the name of Bush has been arrested for the burning of the bridges on the Philadelphia road. He confesses the act, and pleads the authority of Gov. Hicks, the Mayor of Baltimore, the Police Commis sioners, and their Marshal.

## FUGITIVE SLAVES IN WASHINGTON.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Ever since the negroes began to show their slight appreciation of the patriarchial institution by escaping to the North, there has been an active, con scientions conflict in the minds of Northern people in regard to returning the fugitives. Every one felt it was a mean business; many believed it was so essentially wicked and cruel that no considerations of State policy would induce them to participate in it, while nany who unwillingly sanctioned the delivering up of runaways, silenced objections by saying it was a "constitutional obligation," and that they would sacrific their feelings in order to preserve friendly relations between the North and South.

But all things are now changed. Southern Governore forbid the payment of Northern debts; Southern people show their wish to preserve "friendly relations," by mobbing turing, and occasionally hunging such Northern men as may unhappity wander to that

inhospitable shore: Southern troops steal arms, area nale, torts, and whatever else they can lay their hands on; the whole South land shows an utter disregard of Constitutional obligations," and the majority repudiate the Constitution altogether, and in view of these facts, it is infamous that gentlemen of New-York, who have volunteered to protect the hierties of the country, the uld be required by the Government to estch and reurn the slaves who escape through the enemy's counry on their way to Freedom.

And yet such is the case. Since the 71st Regiment have been in Washington, the guard have, in obedience to orders, arrested more than twenty fugitives escaping from different points in the South. Several bave been returned, and a number are now under arest, awaiting the appearance of their owners.

This is a stretch of magnacimity which would be indicrous if it was not so inhuman and cruel.

 $\Lambda$  fugitive escapes from the enemy, and we volunteer to catch him, keep him, and give him to the owner free of charge. Mr. Webster was right—we do it "with alacrity!" Would the United States Army return a deserter from the Secession lines? And, if the slave is property, would the U. S. Army deliver up a horse which might escape from a cavalry troop of Seces-

Besides, it is an outrage on the members of the 71st to require them to assist in so revolting a service.

They don't like it. I know that many of the members regard it as a degrading necessity of their oath to obey rders. Several of them have openly expressed their abborrence of the business, and complain that when they went to fight for Liberty they are made to catch negroes-the business which Southern men consider is the most degracing which a white man can engage in.

FROM PENSACOLA.

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Correspondence of The Mobile Advertiser.

PESSACOLA, May 1e, 1861.

Mr. Russell of The London Times, Mr. Paul Ravesies, Mr. T. B. Lynes, and Mr. Alfred Ratre, who left Mobile Tuesday, in a vacut, for this place, were invited by a boarding officer from the U. S. fleet to accompany him yesterday to the flag ship of the squadron, to account for themselves and ship in forbidden waters. The interview was as pleasant and agreeable as the circum-tances would admit of. Heing in the enemies jows is not an envisible situation in these days of infamy and coercion. But in this instance, no danger was my and coercion. But in this instance, no danger was apprehended or injury intended. They were invited aboard all the ships of the squadron, and treated with masked deference and hospitality. The present state

aboard all the ships of the squadron, and treated with masked deference and hospitality. The present state of things was discussed good-naturedly, and the prevailing idea of the squadron that the Confederacy would be "wiped out"—dissolved like a temperance society—met with a stern rebuke by their Mobile guests.

I have had only a few minutes conversation with these gentlemen, and of course can give you but a poor account of their expedition. They had permission to visit Fort Pickens this evening and acquaint themselves with its entire arrangements; but as it was to be a secret, an inviolable secret, it will probably be declined by a portion of them; one of them may go, in courtesy to Mr. Russell, their campagnen du wayage. This is, indeed, a privilege to grant an enemy. As to Mr. Russell, probably some latitude will be allowed his correspondence.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN GEN. HARNEY AND

INTERVIEW BETWEEN GEN. HARNEY AND GEN. PRICE.

An important interview took place yesterolay in this city, between Gen. S. Price of the Missouri State Guard, and Gen. Harney of the United States Army, for which purpose Gen. Price left Jefferson City the day previous. The interview was a long one, and salted in the adoption of a Declaration which, if second by the people of the State, and faithfully athered to by the United States, as we have no doubt it will be, must end in restoring peaceful relations throughout our borders. Of course, a friendly and full interchange of sentiments and opinions was indulged in, and being thus possessed of each others' view, little danger need be apprehended, while they have the direction of mittery sifiars, of any real disturbance of the public peace. The arrangement thus entered into bas, as will be observed, the sametton of Geov. Jackson, and we take it for granted that the State troops now encampent. It will be disbanded, and that no incursions of the United States forces into any section of the State will be necessary or authorized. Feeling sure that no occasion will arise for the assembling of troops on either side, and that much of the hitterness of feeling which has been apparent throughout the State for smooth past will showle, and the People, on the restoration of peace.

That there are now who will exhibit dissatisfaction at this result—extreme men on both sides—we are prepared to expect. But we are sure that the great masse of the people will be satisfied with it, and will return to their respective avocations in better of the arrangement. It will be vasily more cheering to see the farmers peacefully utiling their falls, and every other class employed, than to zee them engaged in an unnecessary and externimating war. Every man who has anything at stake in Missouri—all who value their of the arrangement. It will be vasily more cheering to see the farmers peacefully utiling their falls, and every other class employed, than to zee them engaged in an unnecessary and exter

lives, or the lives of those by whom they are surrounded—all who desire the restoration of confidence and trade and prosperity—all who would giadly relieve the painful objects of destitution and misery which the nere apitation of this war has already presented to the view of every one—will rejoice in the good that has been and may be accomplished by this movement.

Those who have no sympathies of this kind, and seho have fixed their minds upon blood and vengeance, will hardly be satisfied. But they are few in number, and without influence, and their opposition may well be disregarded.

The DECLARATION.

THE DECLARATION.

The undersigned, officers of the United States Government, and of the Government of the S ate of Missouri, for the purpose of removing misepprehensions and allaying public excitement, deem it proper to declare publicly that they have this day had a personal interview in this city, in which it has been mutually understood, without the semblance of dissent on either part, that each of them has no other than a common object, equally interesting and important to every citizen of Missourithat of restoring peace and good order to the people of the State, in subordination to the laws of the General and the State Governments.

inments.
It being thus understood, there seems no reason why every

he has no wish to make military movements which might other wise create excitements and jealousies which he most carneally destres to avoid.

We, the undersigned, do therefore mutually cajoin upon the people of the State to attend to their civil business, of whatso ever sort it may be; and it is to be hoped that the angulet elements, which have threatened so enfously to disturb the public peace, may soon subside, and he remembered only to be deployed.

WM. S. HARINEY, Brig Gen. Commarking, STERLING PRICE, Mej. Gen. Commarking.

plored. WM. S. HARNEY, Brig. Gen. Community.
STERLING PRICE, Mes. Joen Mo. S. G.

As one immediate effect of the arrangement between
Gen. Harney and Gen. Price, we hear that the prisoncrs taken by the United States troops at Potosi, and
since confined at the arsenal, will be discharged.

To the People of the State of Misseuri.

I take great pleasure in submitting to you the above
paper, signed by Gen. Price, commanding the forces of the State
and by myself, on the part of the United State. It will be assa
that the united forces of both Governments are piedged to the
ministand property of all persons, without distinction of party.

This pledge, which both parties are fully authorized annienpowered to give by the Governments which they represent, will
be by both most religiously and secredly kept; and, if recessary,
to put down evil disposed persons, the military power of both
Governments will be called out to enforce the terms of the horforce ask of all persons in this State to observe good order, and
respect the rights of their fellow citizens, and give them the assurance of protection and security in the most ample manager.

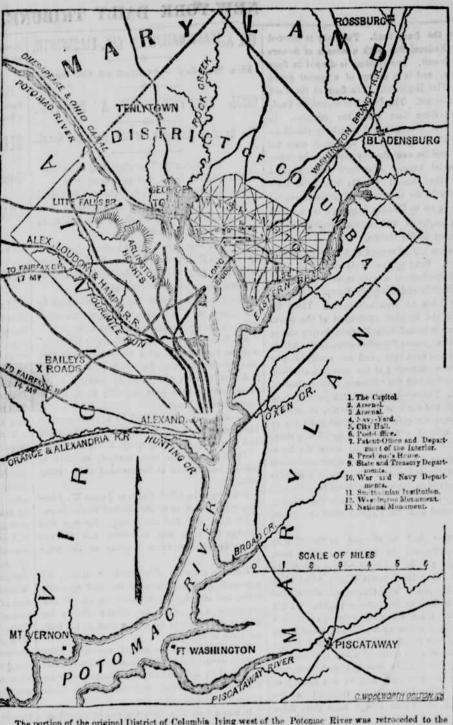
WM. S. HARNEY, Stig. Gen. Commanding.

OUTRAGES IN CLINTON COUNTY, MISSOURI.

From The Bioomington Pautagraph, May 20, A farmer from South-Western Missouri called upo A farmer from South-Western Missouri called upon us on Saturday to relate his experience in the way of banishment from that region. His name is Wm. Henry McDonaldson (formerly from Winchester, Virginis), and his residence for the past four years has been near Clinton, Henry County, Missouri. He says he has always been a strong Poughs Democrat and an uncompromising Union man; and that ever since the Charleston Convention has year the sort of Democratic leaders they had down in his section have suid that the old Jackson Democracy did not suit them any longer, and that the South would certainly dissolve the Union, no matter who was elected President. Since that time Mr. McD, has desired to sell out and leave, as he thought a storm was coming, but he could not succeed in so doing.

Some three weeks ago he was called on and notified that he would have to be enrolled in the militia and

that he would have to be enrolled in the militia and pay a military tax of fifty cents, and thus to speak dispay a military tax of fifty cents, and thus to speak dispays as the blatter would pay a military fax of first cents, and thus to speak dis-respectfully of the Governor or Legislature would make him fiable to the punishment of death (such is ac-tually said to be a provision of the new Militia law of Misseuri, though it had not passed the Legislature at the time Mr. Mr.D. speaks of); also he was kindly informed test he would have to hight for the Southern Confedency, and on his decliming to scree to that, he was told he had just six hours to pack up and lette. An armed party attended to enforce the decree, and at THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



The portion of the original District of Columbia lying west of the Potomae River was retroceded to the of Virginia in 1846, and now forms the County of Alexandria.

"The times that were upon us were such as had never been seen in this country—but marely since the rorld began. Homan government was not merely a uxury, but an imperious necessity. In this season of sild confusion, the people should rally to sustain their Government—the best ever organized on the face of the earth. [Cheers.] He cared not who or what party administered it; still, in any event, it was the best Government ever organized. [Cheers.] He was not a Democrat, but if, in these times, the Administration were Democratic, he would just as readily stand by it to upheld the Government. [Loud cheers.] He must be permitted one word as to the manner of sustedning this Government, under which we had propered so long and so well. He was in favor of voting the largest supplies [cheers], the most numerous hosts of men [cheers], as the very best means for bringing this unhallowed rebellion to a speedy close. [Loud cheering.] If it cost the nation two usunds of militions of treasure, even that was better than going wholly to the devit of once. [Prolonged and approarious cheering.] Better sucrifice a million of the best lives of the country than let anarchy prevail. He deprecated any effusion of blood, any armies, any debt; he deplored all this, and the almost everlasting consequences that would follow; but he held that this mode of conducting the war was the cheapest and the most merciful, [Cheers.] Whip them quick [cheers] and whip them well. [Prolonged cheering, and cries of "good."] Overrun and crush them out at once, as the very best thing for them as well as for us! [Prolonged cheering.]

"And, with renewed thanks for the honor of the longed cheering.] "And, with renewed thanks for the honor of the

nomination, the gentleman retired, amid the wil

A MAIL AGENT'S EXPERIENCE AT MEM-

PHIS.

Mr. J. E. Toney, United States Mull Agent, arrived Mr. J. E. Toney, United States Mail Agent, arrived yesterday at the St. Louis Arsonal, by ruilroad from Memphis. He relates that he was there the object of a vindictive search by armod bands of men who had sworn to make an example of him as an abolitionist. He was only preserved by the faithful vigilance of Capt. Tirrell of the steamer J. H. Dickey, who secreted him on board that vessel from the violence of the mob, and secured bis departure in safety. Mr. Toney states that on Monday certain rabid Memphians seized two German travelers and subjected them to gross indignities, shaving half the head of each of them! The martyrs were then permitted to leave.

[St. Louis Democrat, May 23.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH-WESTERN VIR-

### GINIA. In obedience to the fourteenth resolution of the

Convention, which met in this city on the 13th instant, we earnestly conjure you to enter actively and imme diately upon the great work of proparing your neigh bors and friends, as well as yourselves, for the firm stern and decided stand necessary to be taken and adhered to at all hazards, and maintained at any and every cost, if we would preserve to ourselves and transmit to our posterity that unity of government which constitutes us one people, which we justly regard as the palladium of our liberties and the main pillar in the editice of our independence. In this way and this way alone, we can save ourselves from the immunerable evils consequent upon recession and all the horrors of civil war.

the horrors of civil war.

Why should the people of Northwestern Virginia allow themselves to be oragged into the rebellion inaugurated by ambitious and heartless men, who have banded themselves together to destroy a government formed for you by your patriot fathers, and which has secured to you all the liberties consistent with the cature of man, and has, for near three-fourths of a century, stellered you in stusbine and in storm, made y a tree admiration of the civilized world, and con-ferred upon you a title more honored, respected and revered, than that of king or potentate—the title of an American citizen. Will you passively surrender it,

and submit to be used by the constrators engaged in
this effort to enslave you, as their instruments by
which your enslavement is to be effected?
Freemen who would remain free, must prove themselves worthy to be free, and must themselves first
strike the blow.
What is Secession? A deed not to be accomplished
in the broad glare of a noon-day ann, but a deed of darkness, which had to be performed in secret conclave,
by the reckless spirits who accomplished it, in contempt
of the recollection in matter under our form of govern-

by the reckiese spirits who accomplished it, in contempt of the people, their masters under our form of govern-ment, but who the leaders in this work of destruction have determined to enclave.

What is Secession! Bankruptcy, rain, civil war, ending in a military despotism. Prior to the adoption of the Ordinance of Secession in Virginia, and to the passage by the Legislature of the bill calling a Con-ception of the Control of the Contro passage by the Legislature of the bill calling a Con-vention, all was peace, and the great business interests of our State were uninterrupted. From the hour that it was proclaimed the Ordinance of Secsesion had been passed, business of every description has been para-lysed, State, corporation and individual oredit is pre-trate, and bankruptey and ruin state us in the face, and war, civil war, with all its attendant horrors, is upon us. Secsesion, all low see, is war. It is preceded by war, accompanied and sustained by war, ushered into being by war.

being by war.

Who are to stand the brunt of this contest! Will it be those who have clamered lordest for Secession, and who have done the most to bring on the present crisis! These are the first to dee from the very approach of danger. They harry, in every train and by every coach, from the anticipated secess of disturbance. Will the discursion majarity of the Richmond Convention come into the ranks and shoulder the musket in the strife which they have linaquisted! They will keep at a respectful distance from danger. They will fill the locative offices and secure the rich appointments wished apportant to the new order of things. They will have read to the content of the secure the rich appointments wished apportant to the new order of things. They will have rank on two or three or four hundred dollars per month, with horses, and servants, and rations to match, while the Union-loving people will be called upon, for the henor of Virginia and two shiftings per day, to do the diphing and undergo the hard-thips of war. "We are all Virginians," say they, "the State must be assistanted, and, right or wrong, we must all high for Virginia, &c." by war.

What is it to fight for Virginia! What is it to sustain the which we can testify our devotion to the Commonwealth! If the feelings which actuated our Revolutionary Fathers be not all dead in ma, we shall exhibit our love for Virginia by repudiating this tyrramidal rise which the Richmond Convention the endeavored to impose and softer not ourselves to be sold like sheep from the shambles. The people yet hold their destinies in their own hands—lits for them to accept or reject a tyrramity, we rese, many times, than that from which the war of "10 delivered me—not the tyramy of one man, but of many.

But, people of North-Western Virginia, why should

But, people of North-Western Virginia, why should we thus permit ounselves to be tyrannized over and made slaves of by the haughty arrogance and wicked machinations of weald-be Eastern despots? Are we submissionists, cracen cowards, who will yield to daring ambition the rich logacy of Freedom which we have inherited from our fathers, or are we men who know our rights, and knowing, dare maintain them? If we are, we will resist the usurpers, and drive from our midst the rebellon sought to be forced upon us. We will, in the strength of our cause, resolutely and determinedly stand by our rights and our libertic, secured to us by the struggles of our Revolutionary cured to us by the struggles of our Revolutionary Fathers, and the authors of the Constitution under which we have grown and prospered beyond all pre-cedent in the world shistory. We will maintain, pro-tect, and defend that Constitution and the Union with all our strength, and with all our powers, ever re-membering that "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

to God."

We utterly repudiate the war sought to be forced upon us without and against the consent and enruest protestations of the people who have not produced it, but who have, we regret to say, thus far offered no resistance, but have submitted to the filling up of armies and the quartering of troops in their midst; taking for the nurrow our various may who had, in a time of the partering of

sistance, but have submitted to the filling up of armies and the quartering of troops in their midst; taking for the purpose our young men who had, in a time of profound peace, and with no expectation of ever being called upon to aid in a rebellion, attached themselves to the volunteer corps of our State. The people, stunned by the magnitude of the crime, have, for a time, offered no resistance; but, as returning reason enables them to perceive distinctly the objects and purposes of the vile perpetrators of this deed, their hearts swell within them, and already the cry has gone up from our mountains and our valleys, "Resistance to tyrmite is obedience to God."

Let us urge you, then, that our resistance may be effectual, to act in the spirit of the resolutions here appended, adopted by the Convention whose Committee we are. Let all our ends be directed to the creation of an organized resistance to the despotism of the tyrants who have been in session in Richmond, and who are soon to reascemble, that we may maintain our position in the Union under the flag of our common country, which has for so many years waved gracefully and protectingly over us, and which, when we behold upon its ample folds the stripes and the stars of Freedom, causes our bosoms to glow with patriotic heat, and our hearts to swell with honest love of country. That this flag, the symbol of our might, challenges our admiration, and justly claims our every eilort against those who have dared to descerate and diahonor it, we all admit. Let us, then, see that we take the proper measures to make effectual those efforts.

The Couvention to assemble on the 11th proximo is looked to to organize our action. Its importance, its necessity will at once strike your minds; take immediate steps, therefore, to secure for your representa-

necessity will at once strike your minds; take immediate steps, therefore, to secure for your representatives in the Convention, your most determined, resources. tives in the Convention, your most determined, resolute, temperate and wisest men. We have already detained you too long: the time for action, prompt, firm and decided, has come. In the hope that our section will be that of a united people, we take leave of you, confidently calculating that you will give your body, soul, strength, mind, and all the energies of your nature to the work of saving your country from becoming the theater of a bloody war, brought upon you without your consent and against your will. Let us abow Mr. Ex. Secretary Cebb, now President of the Montgomery Congress, that we are not willing to recovery vention, nor do we intend to allow our borders, as he says they will be, to be made the theater of this war.

Fellow-cirizens, we ask yet to read and pender well the passage from Mr. Cobb's speech we recite:

sures this result.

Fellow-citizens, "these are times when we must red.

Fellow-citizens, "these are times when we must red.

Fellow-citizens, "these are times when we must was stop to count sacrifices and costs, where honor, a me character, and self-preservation are put inissen." The patriot and sage, Daniel Webster, in a spech delivered at Washington in 1851, at the laying of the cornerstone of the addition to the Capi of spokeas follows:

"Ye men of the Blue Ridge, many thousand of whom are mearer to this capital than the seat of Government of your own Stote, what do you think of breaking up this great association into fragments of States and of people! I know that toma of you and believe that you all would be almost as such shocked at the amnouncement of such a starterophe, as if you was anomalied to the Blue Ridge itself would con totter from its base-mod ye men of Western Virginia, who occupy the sleep from

at the announcement of such a satastrophe, as if you were informed that the Blue Ricky itself would son tetter from its base—and ye men of Western Virginia, who occupy its slope feet, the Alleghanies to Chio and Kentucky, what benefit de yea propose to yourselves by disminol. If you seceda, what do you saccede from and what do you saccede to? Do you look for the current of the Ohio to chame and to bring you and year commerce to the tide-waters of Lastra rivers? What may had seen the current of the Chio to chame and to bring you and year commerce to the tide-waters of Lastra rivers? What may had seen seen suppose that on would remain part and pare of Virginia a morth after Virginia and ceased to be a part and pare of the United Sates."

Fellow-citizens of Northwestern Virginia, the is is with you. Your destiny is in your own hands, you are worthly descendants of worthy sires, you ver ally to the defense of your libert'ee, and the Constition, which has protected and blessed you, will suit extend over you its protecting series. If you healtate or inflier, all is lost, and you and your children to the latest posterity, are destined to perpetual slavery. JOHN S. CARLAILE, CAMPBELL TARK, JAMES W. WHEAT, C. B. LACHAM.

C. D. HUBRARD, ANDREW WILSON, F. H. PIERPOINT, S. H. WOODWARD, JAMES W. PANTON, Committee.

#### SECESSION FALSEHOODS CORRECTED. From The Irish American.

SECESSION FALSEHOODS CORRECTED,

From The Irich American.

A false and malicious statement was published by week in The Daily News of this city, to the effect they the men of the 62th were budly treated and half stary and that three hundred of them had deserted in a sequence, while the officers were inxuriating on the pagme and choice wines, and the Colonel had expended 1,000 in fetching his baggage to Washington. Col. Corceran has sent the annexed contradiction of the libellous report, and from the other letters which we give, it will be seen that it has excited a universal teeling of indignation among both officers and men.

Handetarans Sexty North Resument N. Y. S. M., Grandmows Henoure, May 18, 1821.

I perceive an article in The Ibrily News of New York, relevitive to the regiment which I have the hone to command, which I pronounce to be a tissue of falsehoods, and which I would cause many friends of the members, who do not know the character of the lowned in the contradiction of the lower of the contradiction of the members, who do not know the character of the lowned in the hole of the members, who do not know the character of the lowned in the contradiction of the members, who do not know the character of the lowned in the little of the state of the lowned in the second page of the lowned in the second page of the lowned who will testify to the statisty of the statement that really believe the document was made op in the office of the lowned which has prepared in juring the cause in which we are embershed, as the public most well know that it is a Secession jernal. I will simply call attention to the statement that i paid three thousand dollars for the cause in which we are embershed, as the public most well know that it is a Secession jernal. I will simply call attention to the statement that i paid three thousand dollars for the cause in which we are embershed, as the public to the shock which the not cause in which we are embershed, as the public to the shock which the not cause in which we are embers

JEFF. DAVIS'S LETTERS OF MARQUE. The Mobile Mercury publishes the following copy of the letters of marque which Jeff. Davis is trying to

HERE: PRESIDENT'S INSTRUCTIONS TO PRIVATE ARMED

PRESIDENT'S INSTRUCTIONS TO PRIVATE ARMED-VESSELS.

1. The tenor of your commission under the act of Congress, entitled "An act recognizing the existence of war between the following the existence of war between the following the existence of war between the following the existence of marque prizes and prize goods," a copy of which is here unto anneaed, will be kept constantly in your view. The high seas referred to in your commission, you will understand generally to refer to the low-wave mark; but with the exception of the space within one league, or three miles, from the shore of constries at peace with the United States and the Confederate States. You nevertheless execute your commission within the distance of the shore of the nation at war with the United States, and even on the waters within the jurisdiction of such saion, if permitted to doe.

2. You are to pay the strictast regard to the rights of nexts molessation or interruption as will consist with the right of acceptances of the properties of the state o

only excepted. Conveying enemies' dispatches, or military persons in the service of the enemy, forfeit their neutral characters and are liable to capture and condemnation. But this rule does not apply to neutral vessels bearing dispatches from the public ministers or embassadors of the enemy residing in neutral countries.

rics.

By the command of the President of the Confederate States.

ROBERT TOOMES, Secretary of States.

By the command of the President of the Confederate States. ROBERT TOOMES, Semestary of State.

Know all men by three presents: That we (Note I). —, are bound to the Confederate States of America in the full souns of (Note 2). — thousand dollars, to the payment whereof, well and truly to be unade, we bind ourselves, our beins, executors, and stimulistrators, jointly and severally, by these presents.

The condition of this obligation is such that whereas application has been made to the said Confederate States of America for the grant of a commission or latter-of-us-que and general reprisals, authorizing — (Note 3), or vessel called the — to act as a private armed vessel in the service of the Confederate States on the high seas against the United States of America, the ships and vessels, and those of its clithers, during the pendency of the war now existing between the said Confederate States are the said United States.

Now, if the owners, officers, and crews, who shall be employ on board of said vessels when commissioned, shall observe the laws of the Confederate States, and the instructions which shall be given them according to law for the regulation of their conducts and shall statisfy all durings and injuries which shall done or committed contrary to the tenor thereof by such vessels during her committed contrary to the tenor thereof by such vessels during her committed contrary to the tenor thereof by such vessels during her committed contrary to the tenor thereof by such vessels during her committed contrary to the tenor thereof by such vessels during her committed contrary to the tenor thereof by such vessels during her committed out of the Confederate States, the this obligation shall be void, but otherwise shall remain in fall force and force and first and force and first.

this obligation shall be void, but otherwise shall remain in fall force and effect.

Signed, scaled, and delivered in presence of \_\_\_\_\_, on this

day of

A. B. ! Witnesses.

C. D. ! Witnesses.

Nors 1.—This black must be filled with the name of the counsuler for the time being, and the owners, and at least two responsible streties not interested in the vessel.

Nors 2.—This blank must be filled with a "five," if 9 vessel be provided with only 150 men, or a less namber; if witnesse than that number, the blank number has been number if witnesses than that number, the blank number witnesses filled with a "ten."

Nors 2.—This blank must be filled with the character of a vessel, "ship," "brig," "schooner," "steamer, &c.

SOUTHERN POSTAL AFFAIRS. BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

PROCLAMATION. Whereas, By the provisions of an Act, approve March 15, 1951, and amended by the first section of an Act aproved May 9, 1851, the Postmaster-General of the Confederal States." is authorized on and after a day to be named by his first that purpose, to take the entire charge and direction of the postal service in the Confederate States," and all conveyance mails within their limits, from and after such day, except be authority of the Postmaster-General thereof, is thereby pt. hibited:

mains within their limits, from and after such day, except leasthority of the Posimaster-General thereof, is thereby pinibited:

Now, therefore, I, John H. Reagan, Posimaster-General of the Confederate States of America, do Issue this my proclamatic, notifying all Posimasters, Contractors, and Special and Ross. Agents, in the service of the Post-Office Department, and except single and the transmission and delivery of the mails, or otherwise in any manner connected with the service within the limits of the Confederate States of America, that on and after the first day of June next. I shall resume the entire control and direction either postal service therein; And I hereby direct all Postmasters, Route Agents, and Special Agents, within these States, and now Route Agents, and Special Agents, within these States, and now Route Agents, and support of the Confederate States, to continue in the discharge of their respective duties, under the authority vested in me by the Congress of the Confederate States, in strict conformity with such existing laws and regulations as are not inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the Confederate States of America, and such further instructions as may hereafter be issued by a direction; And the said Fostmasters, Route Agents, and Special Agents, are also required to forward to this Department, without delay, their names, with the names of the offices of which they are Postmasters (giving the State and Country), to be directed state. The confederate States of America, and such functionery, Ausbana, "in order that new commission may be issued under the authority of this Government; And all Postmasters are hereby required to render to the Post Office Department at Washington, D. C., their final accounts and their vonders of the Postmasters and evening and exception of the internal and sample divelopes, remaining on hand, and belonging to the Post. Office Department of the United States, in order that they may receive the proper credits therefor; Agents and postal service with